

ENGLAND EXPECTS THREE NEW ALLIES IN FIGHTING SOON

Intervention by Italy, Bulgaria and Rumania Is Looked For.

AUSTRIA GIVES UP HOPE OF SETTLEMENT

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, May 6.—News received here tonight from various sources indicates that the Austro-Italian negotiations are fast reaching an end. The correspondence of The Sun is informed on high authority that Italy and the Allies have signed an agreement by which Italy is to enter the war very shortly, perhaps in a few days. From the same source comes the information that Bulgaria's military plans of the Danube region have been received in London. This would indicate that Bulgaria, and of course Rumania, have definitely decided to cast in their lot with the Entente Powers and together invade Hungary.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that the Kaiser had a conference to-day at Berlin with the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and the Foreign Minister, Herr von Jagow, at which the main topic of discussion was the critical Italian situation.

From Lugano, on the Italo-Swiss frontier, comes a despatch to the Daily Mail, which says:

"The Austro-Italian situation seems to grow more critical hourly. Telegraphic communication with Milan is becoming difficult, and the people on the frontier are under high nervous tension."

The correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing from the Austro-Italian frontier under date of May 5 says: "The Swiss army which will be placed on the southern frontier to protect the Canton of Ticino is to be mobilized by May 10."

HOPE ABANDONED.

Austria Calls Off Mission of Goluchowski to Rome.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Rome, May 6.—Austria has apparently given up all hope of averting a conflict with Italy. An uncorroborated despatch from Vienna received here this morning announces that the proposed mission of Count Goluchowski, former Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was expected to reach Rome to-day, has been abandoned. It has been believed that Count Goluchowski was to be the bearer of Austria's reply to Italy's demand for a cessation of hostilities. The abandonment of this mission is interpreted here to mean that Austria realizes that it would be useless and that even an offer of further concessions to Italy would be powerless to prevent the armed intervention of this country on the side of the Entente Powers. The rupture of Austro-Italian diplomatic relations is now regarded as inevitable and likely to occur not later than May 12. It is expected that the Austrian reply to Italy's ultimatum demands will be communicated in the usual way through the Foreign Office.

The German Archaeological Institute stationed at the German Embassy in Rome has been closed up.

The exodus of Austrians and Germans from Italy is increasing. The priests and priests of these nationalities are leaving, and all Austrian and German "institutions," including schools, clubs and libraries, are being closed. A state of siege has been declared at Fiume, the Hungarian seaport, and it is to be extended shortly throughout the southern provinces of Austria-Hungary.

The Rome press is unanimous in attributing exceptional significance to the anti-Austrian sentiments displayed yesterday at the inauguration of the Garibaldi monument at Quarto, near Genoa. The newspapers assert that there is complete unity between all the Italian political parties and that this has aroused patriotism and war fever to a degree heretofore unknown.

King Victor Emmanuel's excellent reference in his telegram to the Mayor of Genoa, which was read at the meeting, "the glorious future of Italy" is taken as confirmation of the reports that war for the redemption of Italy "lost provinces" has practically been decided. The reading of the telegram provoked enthusiastic cheers and cries of "Viva Austria!" In other cities also there were demonstrations, characterized by the same feeling.

In an audience which Pope Benedict granted a few days ago to a Piedmontese friend the pontiff is reported to have said that Italy's intervention is imminent. The pope regretted this, as he feared the war would spread to the whole of Europe and there would be no great neutral power to offer its services as mediator to end the great conflict.

CALL ITALY TRAITOR.

German Papers Predict a New and Stronger Song of Hate.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. AMSTERDAM, via London, May 7.—The German newspapers have practically abandoned hope of Italy remaining neutral.

The *Koelhaer Zeitung* says: "It was with Italy comes Germany's hatred of England will be nothing compared with her hatred of Italy. Her treacherous conduct is unparalleled in history."

Other papers take the view that it would be a breach of honor on Italy's part for her to oppose Austria and Germany. They profess confidence in the future, notwithstanding the gravity of the situation.

ITALIAN ENVOY CONFERS.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. VIENNA, via London, May 6.—The Duke of Avarna, Italian Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, had conference yesterday with Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

No information has been given out regarding the interview, to which much importance is attached.

ROMANIAN-BULGARIAN PACT.

Nations Agree to Stand Together, in Report.

PARIS, May 6.—Rumania and Bulgaria have concluded an agreement to support each other in case of war, according to a Salonica despatch which arrived here via Turin.

SAYS ROOSEVELT TOLD HIM RIGHT IS ON SIDE OF FRANCE

French Journalist Now Here Relates Interview With Ex-President.

FAVORED WARNING TO SAVE BELGIUM

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, May 6.—Gabriel Alphonse, special correspondent of the *Temps*, who is now in the United States, describes a visit to ex-President Roosevelt, who said, as quoted by M. Alphonse, that his sympathies were pro-French, "not from pure sentimental inclination but because right was on France's side and France's side only."

The interviewer asked Col. Roosevelt if he had been present at the time he would have assisted in the name of the United States against the violation of Belgium's neutrality. M. Alphonse quotes Col. Roosevelt as replying:

"Yes, with all my energy and power as President. To guarantee this neutrality would have demanded that the United States take its fighting place beside the Allies. That might have prevented the war. The Germans had time to reflect even so late as August 5 when they were under the walls of Liege."

The United States, on the contrary, signified its faith in the dual monarchy as regards the Belgians. America signed the Hague agreements of 1907, 1907 and 1909 formally guaranteeing the inviolability of neutral territories. America had only to do her duty, but preferred to shirk it."

Further on the ex-President is quoted as saying:

"I am for obligatory universal military service so universal that the pacifists will be unable to escape, but will find themselves among the combatants in case of the naturalization laws."

"Such service would compel the German American to show his real nationality. I refuse to understand the terms 'German American.' If they are Germans let them go to Germany and fight for their country. If they are Americans let them act as true Americans, not forming a State within a State to oppose ours."

Col. Roosevelt is quoted as expressing the opinion that the dual monarchy and its organization making the work of assimilating foreigners in the United States more difficult and as advocating the reform of the naturalization laws.

"If I become President again," the *Temps* article continues in its quotation of the Colonel, "I shall propose that these laws be made immediately."

With reference to the attempt made by a German to assassinate him in Milwaukee, the ex-President said:

"The bullet remains there [pointing to his chest]. It is a reminder that many is there, but France is on the other side—the side of my heart."

COLONEL DENIES IT.

Ex-President Calls French Writer's Article a Fabrication.

STRAUSSE, N. Y., May 6.—Theodore Roosevelt to-night repudiated the Gabriel Alphonse interview as published in the *Paris Temps*, characterizing the entire affair as a "fabrication." The Colonel, who is the guest of Horace Wilkinson during his stay here, was not inclined to go into the matter in detail, but he declared with emphasis that the last phrase particularly in the alleged interview is one which I would be incapable of using."

"The Alphonse interview contains statements I did make, all of which are to be found in my book, 'The World War,' and in my article in the *Metropolitan Magazine*.

"I am not responsible for anything in the interview as published by the *Temps* was correct and that he had received bona fide authorization from President Wilson to publish it."

REPUDIATED BY WILSON.

M. Alphonse's Interview With President Was Also Denied.

The *Temps* recently printed an interview with President Wilson which M. Alphonse said had been granted to him at the White House. Among the statements attributed to the President was one that France must not believe that the President's sympathies are against France, because his sentiments, already expressed in a letter to President Poincaré, are well known.

President Wilson repudiated the interview, saying that he gave no interview, that M. Alphonse came to the White House merely to pay his respects and that the interview as published by the *Temps* was correct and that he had received bona fide authorization from President Wilson to publish it.

WAGNER BOOM FOR GOVERNOR.

Advanced as Candidate at Feast in His Honor.

"Senator Wagner ought to be the next Democratic candidate for Governor," declared Senator Bernard D. Patterson at the dinner given in honor of the minority leader of the State Senate and former Lieutenant-Governor of New York, last night. The assertion was loudly cheered by the 600 guests present, among whom were nearly all of the important Democratic leaders of the city and State, including Charles F. Murphy. Nearly all of them made speeches lauding Senator Wagner's work in the present Legislature and especially his fight to lower the tax.

Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall, said: "Senator Wagner and Alfred E. Smith, minority leader of the Assembly, are typical New York men and typical Tammany men."

The dinner was given by Senator Wagner's friends in the Sixteenth Senatorial district, which he represents, and the Twenty-second Assembly district, in which he lives. Assemblyman Maurice Bloch, of the Twenty-second, known as the "baby of the Assembly," was toastmaster. A diamond ring was presented to Senator Wagner by Alderman Edward W. Gilmore. Ex-Gov. Martin Glynn, who was not able to be present, sent a telegram of regrets, in which he praised the Senator as being "every inch a man."

Barnes Got \$20,000 Salary From an Albany Printer Who Had State Contracts

J. B. Lyon Personally Paid Him for Two Years Services Which Are Not Explained to the Jury—Barnes Received Big Dividends Later.

ROOSEVELT NOT PERMITTED TO TESTIFY ABOUT BIPARTISAN RULE IN ALBANY

SYRACUSE, May 6.—Patiently and persistently Col. Roosevelt's counsel, in their main effort to convince the jury that Mr. Barnes was a link between crooked politics and crooked business, labored all of to-day to piece together scraps of information relating to Mr. Barnes's political power and his personal interest in profitable public printing.

John M. Bowers, senior counsel for Col. Roosevelt, in attempting to join scraps and fragments of evidence so as to make an unbroken fabric of solid and convincing proof that political pull meant personal gain to Mr. Barnes, was very much in the position of one who tries to solve a picture puzzle with somebody constantly joggling his elbow and spilling the pieces.

Mr. Barnes is considerable of a jogger and more than once his unfeeling alertness forced Mr. Bowers to retrace his steps over a weary trail.

At the end of the day, however, certain extremely interesting facts were before the jurors, who were left to draw whatever inferences they pleased.

First and foremost, it became a matter of evidence that Mr. Barnes had a direct and personal interest in public printing contracts in years when he was politically powerful.

Barnes's Dividends.

The books of the Journal company, Mr. Barnes's newspaper concern, revealed that from April 10, 1908, until April 30, 1913, he received in dividends from the Journal company \$58,860, a considerable part of which was derived from the Journal company's ability to get printing awards from public officials. In the same period the other stockholders received \$35,700.

It became a matter of evidence that Mr. Barnes for some reason or other, which will be left for him to explain when his time comes to testify, was paid \$20,000 by James B. Lyon as "salary" covering the period between October 1, 1899, and September 30, 1901.

At this time James B. Lyon personally held State printing contracts. It does not appear that the \$20,000 described as "salary" in the minutes of the Journal company came from the J. B. Lyon Company. It does not appear that the company held the State printing contracts, and the whole point pressed by the Roosevelt counsel is that Mr. Lyon personally paid the \$20,000 to Mr. Barnes because Mr. Lyon personally held the contracts.

Why he felt it necessary to pay the \$20,000 at all is left for the jury to determine. In this period also Mr. Barnes had not yet acquired his 750 shares of stock in the J. B. Lyon Company.

Features of the Day.

These two developments—that Mr. Barnes received the lion's share of the Journal company's profits in years that the Journal company was obtaining large printing contracts which it could not fulfill itself, but turned over to other companies for a "commission," and that J. B. Lyon found it agreeable or expedient to hand \$20,000 to Mr. Barnes, are the two features of a day of bookkeeping between the lawyers, of long arguments over tenuous threads of law, the production of packing cases, the production of books and of the pertinacious effort of Mr. Bowers to get somewhere along blind trails.

It was a day of surprises, not the least of which was the sudden and final elimination of Col. Roosevelt as a witness.

The Colonel, not at his happiest when held back on the side lines, was brimful of testimony about the relations between Republican leader Patrick McCabe in Albany county and city affairs, but Mr. Bowers informed the Colonel that the jury was tired and Mr. Bowers sent the hardest player of the game back to the bench.

Important Witness Turns Up.

A witness of great importance in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit—one whom process servers for Col. Roosevelt's lawyers had been unable to find for six months—was produced yesterday night. He is Gilbert C. Bishop, who was a clerk and bookkeeper in the office of William Barnes's Journal company from 1901 to 1905, and who made most of the entries in the books that are emphasized by the Roosevelt counsel as indicating the close connection between Mr. Barnes and the Journal company.

The Barnes counsel have constantly asserted that the Roosevelt lawyers that it was impossible for them to throw clear light upon all the entries because the general manager of the Journal company at the time was John Lindsay, who is dead, and because the bookkeeper, Bishop, could not be found.

Bishop said to-night that he had only heard recently that the Roosevelt suit wanted him. He has not been in Mr. Barnes's employ for two years.

Justice Andrews, when called upon this morning, admonished the jurors once more not to read newspaper accounts of the trial. He questioned them as to whether or not they had been reading the papers. They assured him, one by one, that they had not disobeyed his injunction.

When Mr. Bowers recalled Col. Roosevelt to complete the redirect examination made necessary by an expansion of Justice Andrews's ruling as to how far the Colonel could go in telling the jury what led him to attack Mr. Barnes the jury was excused.

Mr. Bowers at once began an argument that the defendant had a right to tell the jury what information he had had as to alliances between Barnes and McCabe in Albany county politics.

Mr. Bowers's Argument.

Col. Roosevelt's lawyers contended that the local political situation bore directly upon the charge made by the Colonel and pleaded to his answer to Mr. Barnes's complaint, saying to the court:

"The occasion of the privilege depends upon the ruling the court makes, which should be that the defendant has a right to the admission of any testimony or any evidence which would give the defendant an opportunity to prove that in uttering the alleged libel he was actuated by no motives of malice, but had stated that which he believed to be true."

"Mr. Roosevelt will, it allowed, testify that he was informed that for many years Mr. Barnes had been building up an organization and machine in the city and county of Albany in alliance with one McCabe, who was the recognized Democratic leader in Albany, so that the two together might strengthen the organization of the other."

"We have been shown from the start of this trial that what we would have shown to be a conspiracy—an alliance between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy—but we feel that we have a right to show that Mr. Barnes was cognizant of a state of corruption existing and of the acts of corruption performed in the city and county of Albany and to show that Mr. Barnes, in the existing conditions, had obtained positions for his own followers in gambling houses in that city."

COL. ROOSEVELT FINDS A STANDPAT ELEVATOR

STRAUSSE, May 6.—Col. Roosevelt's high spirits have not suffered from the strain and labors of the trial. To-night he stepped into an elevator at the Hotel Onondaga, an elevator which was already jammed from steering lever to back wall with newspaper men and lawyers.

The Colonel weighs more than 200 pounds. The elevator started hesitatingly and barely crept upward.

Somebody remarked: "This is a pretty crowded car."

"Yes," said the Colonel, "but it's not nearly as crowded as the car I happened to come down in with Mr. Barnes."

"This car seems to be a reactionary car," the Colonel was reminded.

"It certainly shows no Progressive symptoms," he laughed.

It was only when the elevator paused at the first floor to let off some of the extra cargo that the ex-President was able to get up stairs with any speed.

Believed that the charges, when he made them, were true. He may tell of anything which was said to him or anything which he read or anything which he heard of any source which led him to so believe.

"But in regard to the admission of facts, I should not be received upon the accusations made. In this manner I believe that any information which Col. Roosevelt may have received in regard to local affairs in the city and county of Albany, no matter whether he believed it or not, is immaterial and should not be received by the jury."

The jurors were brought back to the box and Justice Andrews inquired of Mr. Barnes:

"Are you cross-examination?"

Mr. Barnes assured the Justice that he had had quite enough of the Colonel, but Mr. Bowers thought it might be well to bring out one or two points.

"At the time this article appeared there was an election coming on?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"A primary election in September and a general election in November," replied the Colonel.

The next witness was Fred C. Foster, chief clerk of the State Printing Board, who testified that a contract awarded to the Journal company for the printing of a record of the Albany county, was carried out by the J. B. Lyon Company in its own plant.

BARNES IRRITATED BY RANSACKING OF HIS BOOKS

This cleared the way for Mr. Bowers to get to work on the books of the Journal company and those of Mr. Barnes. Irritation and anger developed rapidly. It was obvious that neither Mr. Barnes nor his counsel accepted with grace the searching and ransacking of the Barnes books.

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had not been fully demonstrated by Col. Roosevelt. At the beginning of the afternoon session Mr. Van Benschoten produced the minute book of the Journal company for the purpose of proving that Mr. Barnes was present at meetings of the directors of the company and that he was familiar with the public printing contracts situation as it applied to himself and to his company.

The minutes showed that three directors and officers attended to the Journal company. Mr. Barnes as president of the company, the late John D. Lindsay and John A. Davis. The minutes arose immediately as to whether or not the minute books of a corporation are competent evidence.

Mr. Barnes argued they were not. He was in no mood to concede anything or to stipulate anything. At first Justice Andrews was inclined to doubt the competency of the minute books, but after he had studied many decisions and rulings submitted to him by Mr. Bowers and Mr. Van Benschoten he decided that the books were competent as proving two things: First, that Mr. Barnes was present at directors' meetings, and second, as showing what actions were taken by the directors.

Starting from January 26, 1897, Mr. Van Benschoten read a long list of entries from the minute book, most of them showing that the directors authorized Mr. Barnes to assign, usually to the Albany County Bank, a certain amount held by him for public printing.

In most cases the claims were relatively small, around \$100 in full, but there was a pretty big item cropped out as when, on September 24, 1897, Mr. Barnes was authorized to assign to the Albany County Bank a claim of \$12,786.50 held against the city of Albany.

One of the entries specifically authorized Mr. Barnes to assign to the Albany County Bank a claim of \$12,786.50 held against the city of Albany. The Journal company and to assign all checks made out by the company.

The Resolution.

"Head that again," directed the court. Mr. Van Benschoten did so. It was, however, the entry made on February 14, 1898, that made the court room stir and set up the jury. It was a salary payment by James B. Lyon to Mr. Barnes. The entry was in the form of a check made out to Mr. Barnes.

Whereas William Barnes, Jr., has offered to assign to the Journal company a claim held by him against James B. Lyon for salary at two years, commencing October 1, 1899, and ending September 30, 1901, amounting to \$20,000 in full, for all claims of every name, nature and kind whatsoever now held by said Journal company against said William Barnes, Jr.,

Resolved, That the Journal company does hereby accept the said assignment and does hereby authorize the secretary of the company to accept the said assignment of said salary claim from William Barnes, Jr., and to execute in the name of the said Journal company a full general release of the said William Barnes, Jr., from all claims of every name, nature and kind now held by the Journal company against him and that the acceptance of said assignment shall be deemed a satisfaction of all claims now existing.

Mr. Barnes struggled hard to keep out the resolution, but Justice Andrews ruled that it was competent, saying: "I assume that it is the purpose of the defendant to show that this was an admission by Mr. Barnes."

Mr. Barnes, who was accompanied by James W. Osborne as counsel for the Barnes committee which investigated Albany county and city in 1911, for the purpose of testifying that Mr. Barnes had refused to answer to the committee's questions and had declined to produce his books before the committee.

Mr. Warner, after identifying the minutes of the committee hearings at Albany, said: "I am not a witness."

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CODY GIVES MITCHELL A WESTERN WELCOME

Entire Town Turns Out for Shake Hands—Party Off for the Hunting Grounds.

CODY, WYOMING, May 6.—The *Flame* and the West met here yesterday when Mayor Mitchell of New York and Dr. W. S. Bennett, Cody's executive, shook hands. Mr. Mitchell is here as the guest of A. A. Anderson of the Paquette ranch to hunt the grizzly.

In the party were Mayor Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell and the Mayor's secretary, Donn Barber. Cody gave them a Western welcome. The party was not an hour in Cody before they had shaken hands with nearly everybody worth while in the community. Shortly after their arrival Mr. Mitchell came out to the porch of the Buffalo Bill Hotel to get a view of the plains and the lofty Shoshone cañon.

After luncheon preparations were made for an automobile trip through Shoshone cañon